Kelkar Committee Report

4091. DR. SANJAYA SINH:
SHRI VIRENDRA KATARIA:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the salient features of the Kelkar Committee report:

(b) the details of the action taken on each of the recommendations;

(c) whether it is a fact that allegation of corruption from the producers were received against Kelkar Committee member and farmer Development Commission (PI) who personally processed the recommendations of the Committee and if so, what are the details thereof:

(d) when the allegation was received: and

(e) what action Government have taken since then and reasons for delay in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The salient features of Kelkar Committee Report were as follows:

(i) The list of drugs to be included in the Schedule-II of DPCO, 1987.

(ii) Exemption from price control to small scale units.

(iii) Exemption from price control for drugs produced by indigenous R&D.

(iv) Exemption to single ingredient formulations sold under generic name.

(b) By and large all the major recommendations made by the Kelkar Committee in its main as well as supplementary report had been accepted and implemented by making necessary provisions in or by issuing guidelines under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987.

(c) to (e) The allegations against the former Development Commissioner which were received during 1990 and 1991 are under examination.

Imbalanced use of fertilizers

4092. SHRI MD. SALIM:
SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether soil fertility and productivity are being adversely affected due to imbalanced use of fertilizers in our country;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to augment the number of both static and mobile social testing laboratories to ensure balanced use of Fertilizers:

(c) the number of Soil Testing laboratories in our country during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94:

(d) the number of static and mobile Soil Testing laboratories at present in existence under Fertilizer Promotion and Agricultural Research Division (FP & ARD) of Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn.:

(e) whether the fund constraint has become a hindrance in proper utilisation of these soil testing laboratories of FP& ARD and the Soil Chemists are now being sent to areas other than soil testing; and

(f) whether management of FP&ARD has already dismantled or is contemplating to dismantle some of its laboratories;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) (a) Although the fertilizer use is not fully balanced in the country, so far it has not reflected on soil fertility and productivity.

(b) For ensuring balanced use of fertilizers, the Central Government stresses upon State Governments to promtoe use of chemical fertilizers in conjunction with manure, compost, green manuring and bio-fertilizers. Central Government also provides financial assistance for strengthening the existing soil testing laboratories in the States.

(c) The number of soil testing laboratories in the country during 1991-92, 92-93 and 93-94 was 518, 494 and 496, respectively.

(d) At Present, there are 12 static laboratories and 12 mobile soil testing vans in the States of Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, U.P. and M.P. under FP&ARD of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC).

(e) After the completion of Indo-British Fertilizer Education Project, the number of soil samples has declined as no large scale block demonstrations are being laid out. Soil chemists in general are not being sent to areas other than soil testing, excepting one or two cases which were done for administrative reasons.

(f) There is no policy decision to dismantle soil testing laboratories and FP&ARD. But, for better utilization of the existing infrastructure and the manpower, some of the labs have been relocated, conforming to the needs of the marketing zone of HFC.

उर्वरकों का भंडार

4093. श्री एस. एस. सुरजेवाला : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1995 की स्थिति के अनुसार देश में उर्वरकों का अनुमानित भंडार कितना था;

(ख) वर्ष 1994-95 के लिये अनुमानित उत्पादन और मांग कितनी-कितनी थी;

(ग) सरकार ने किसी भी संभावित कमी से निपटने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये हैं; और

(घ) क्या देश में यूरिया और अन्य रसायनिक खादों की कमी से किसानों को हुई दिक्कतों तथा हानियों की सरकार को जानकारी है, यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एडुआर्डो फेलेरियो) : (क) और (ख) 10-6-94 से, यूरिया ही केवल एक ऐसा उर्वरक है जो आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के तहत, मूल्य, आबंटन और संचलन नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत है। 1 जनवरी, 1995 की स्थिति के अनुसार, राज्यों में यूरिया का अनुमानित भंडार 7.91 लाख टन था। स्वदेशी उत्पादन और राज्यों की मूल्यांकित मांग, जैसी कि वर्ष 1994-95 के लिये यूरिया के आबंटन में दिखाया गया है क्रमशः 142.02 और 184.90 लाख टन थे।

(ग) और (घ) वर्ष 1994-95 के दौरान, आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के तहत आबंटन के संदर्भ में देश में यूरिया की समग्र उपलब्धता पर्याप्त रही है। वर्ष के दौरान पायी गयी अस्थायी और स्थानीय कमियों को वैकल्पिक स्रोतों से आपूर्तियों को शीघ्र भेजकर पूरा किया गया। जहां तक विनियंत्रित फास्फेटिक और पोटेशिक उर्वरकों का संबंध है, अगस्त, 1992 में उनके अनियंत्रण से विद्यमान मांग के स्तर के संदर्भ में समग्र उपलब्धता पूर्णतया संतोषजनक रही है।

यूरिया की कमियों से बचने के लिये स्वदेशी उत्पादन को इष्टतम बनाया गया है। स्वदेशी उपलब्धता और मांग के बीच के अन्तर को आयातों से पूरा किया जाता है। फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों के उत्पादन को इष्टतम बनाने के लिये 1993-94 से स्वदेशी फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों की बिक्री पर एक विशेष रियायत दी गई है। यह रियायत उन पोटेशिक उर्वरकों पर भी उपलब्ध है, जिनका आयात करना पड़ता है, क्योंकि देश में पोटाश के वाणिज्यिक रूप से व्यवहार्य ज्ञात स्रोत नहीं है।

Reservation in Institutes of Higher Education

4094. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission (UGC) is not in favour of reservation of seats